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THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1914.

An Undeserved Fate.

If ever there was a ruler who did not deserve his fate, that man was the King of the Hellenes, who was assassinated Tuesday while taking a walk at Saloniki. George I of Greece never was a great man or sovereign, but he was unassuming, democratic in his ways, affable and urbane, mingling freely with the "hoi polloi." This, despite his difficult task ever since he arrived at Athens in 1863, accounts for his success as a foreigner in winning the esteem of his people. That he should have made a personal enemy of any one seems incredible, nor is there anything in the political situation of Greece that would warrant a regicide plot. Hence the cabled report that the King's murderer probably is insane may be the true explanation, and of the same category as that which prompted the assassination of an inoffensive woman, Empress Elizabeth of Austria, also while out taking her daily walk.

His ever-present aim was popular allegiance to nationalism, which it was his ceaseless struggle to secure, though constantly opposed by the factionalism and instability of his Athenian population. But he was firm in his adopted policy and his fight with the military party and his shrewd giving-in, to be the ultimate victor, is well known in the recent history of his kingdom. His lasting popularity dates from February, 1898, when as the result of an attempt to assassinate him the Hellenic nation became mindful of his great services to the country of his adoption and his unselfish devotion to its welfare.

We recall but one really serious riot in front of the King's palace, and that occurred in 1901, when the Queen had recommended the translation of the Gospel into modern Greek, the orthodox Bible being still printed in the classic language of Homer and Herodotus. But the life of his dynasty never was seriously threatened, and the King was left undisturbed to the working out of his plans for an adjustment of the easily disturbed relation between his country and the powers and to the ever burning Turkish question. It was no easy task and required the diplomacy, tact, and finesse of a skillful diplomat.

King George's domestic relations were above reproach, and the life of the royal family set a fine example to the nation. The one thing that may disturb the international comity as a result of his untimely death is that his son and heir, Constantine, who is married to a sister of the Kaiser, may not be able to demonstrate that he can hold his own on the throne.

Let us hope that his famous and influential brother-in-law may coach him in the right direction, and that, above all, if given sound advice at Berlin, he will not be such a dunce as to disregard it.

Mr. McReynolds' Attitude.

Those who anticipated that the new Attorney General would not follow up the policy of the outgoing administration in the prosecution or investigation of trusts, evidently have seen by this time that their expectations were erroneous. Mr. McReynolds is not slow to declare that he means to continue any legal action now pending, that he will take further steps for the enforcement of the Sherman act, and thoroughly investigate charges made against monopolies or big trusts and corporations; that, recognizing that the "personal guilt" phase of the prosecutions ought to be made more effective, he is turning his attention toward this end of his procedure.

The Attorney General is determined to bring to a speedy conclusion the probe started to ascertain whether the dissolution of the Standard Oil Trust had been farcical and ineffective, or if effective, was disobeyed, because its stock since has reached record figures on exchange. The aim is to determine whether the Supreme Court's decree has been violated. If it has, prompt action is to be taken. The Department of Justice is told that there is still too great a community of interests among the new Standard Oil companies and its late constituent companies, and should it be found by the department that this is so and that it operates in violation of the decree of the Supreme Court's relentless prosecutions, not of the corporations, but of individuals, is to be begun at once.

This would revive the question of

"personal guilt" which the President, while Governor of New Jersey, had had occasion often to raise. When Mr. Taft was President, such guilt was found to be personal (National Cash Register case), and prison sentences were handed out, which now are being fought in the appellate courts. Several trust investigations have been inherited by the new administration, which are being investigated. No new suits have been begun as yet. There has been hardly sufficient time so far, but the opinion of the Department of Justice as to "personal guilt" makes the public anticipate a vigorous anti-trust policy under Mr. Wilson.

Down with the Reckless Chauffeur!

Whatever may be the death toll in the streets of such congested cities as New York, the very occasional fatal accidents that occur in those of our National Capital always come with the added shock of a superfluity. There would seem to be no earthly reason why any pedestrian should be run over and either maimed or killed outright in the broad streets of Washington. Save at certain difficult points of traffic there is absolutely no corner suggestive of the "deadman's curve" in the metropolis.

It is quite true that many pedestrians take extraordinary chances and lose their head when suddenly confronted with several motor conveyances going in opposite directions, but in the case of a single automobile it is almost inexplicable that such an accident as that of the other evening should have occurred. The popular sentiment is certainly in favor of the however bewildered pedestrian, and the natural inclination is to blame the chauffeur. In this case an acquittal was arrived at, but the accident supplies another note of warning that ought to find expression in some drastic law governing the possibly careless or reckless chauffeur. The American people have not yet arrived at the point when pedestrians who are run over are obliged to pay a fine, as in Paris, and when it comes to the sacrifice of human life it is time to cry a halt. The chauffeur who doesn't care whether he runs over a pedestrian or not must be made to understand the law.

The Complete Secretary of State.

The ideal Secretary of State is admittedly the man who employs the language of diplomacy; all our most successful incumbents of that delicate office have tacitly subscribed to Talleyrand's famous saying, "that language is given for the concealment of thought." From the days of Hamilton Fish and the astute Secretary Root to the recent period of Sherman, the typical Secretary of State has never lost what our French cousins call "a good opportunity of keeping still." Perhaps some of this admirable discretion was due to legal training of the most thorough character, or to those business methods that realize the fact that while speech may be silver, silence is unquestionably gold. Mr. Olney, who has been compelled to decline the usually coveted post abroad offered him by the President, is a notable exercise of the possession of tact, and no small part of Levi P. Morton's signal success as our Minister in France was due to the caution that led him to observe on one occasion, when questioned concerning his chances of going from the Capitol at Albany to the White House, "both Washington and Albany are very pleasant places."

Without in the least assuming to offer a suggestion to the incumbent of the great and difficult office of Secretary of State, it may be observed that our relations with friendly nations are of a peculiarly susceptible nature, and that extraordinary caution is necessary when it comes to pronouncing upon the internal affairs of any of the foreign powers. There is nothing that has caused English legislators more acute preoccupation than the Irish question, and it is only natural that the press and public of the tight little island should indicate a certain resentment over any decided opinion of an opposition character expressed by a high official in another country. The master or mistress of any household usually desires the privilege of managing their own family and conducting their concerns with their own relations without suggestions from any outsider. It may be true that the trained diplomatist and the novice in diplomacy speak an entirely different language; at the same time there is something unspeakably incongruous in the same Secretary of State, who has officially received the entire Diplomatic Corps in the afternoon, expressing himself at an evening banquet in a manner calculated to give umbrage to any of the representatives of these same foreign powers. The man who becomes a member of the Cabinet must realize the fact that his own position imposes upon him a reticence he may not have observed in the previous stages of an emancipated and outspoken career.

American "nobility" involves certain obligations, and the Secretary of State must needs be a diplomatically silent man. Just the same, the boy that runs from home and causes his parents terrible anxiety should be introduced to a good, pliable shinty.

Anyway, if we have nothing to say on who shall run the city for the next few years, we at least can have the fun of guessing who they will be.

NATION'S MEN OF AFFAIRS IN CARTOON



J. M. FITZGERALD,

President Western Maryland Railroad, Baltimore.

A LITTLE NONSENSE.

SPRING IN THE CITY.
In oldtime spring the birds a-wing
Made quite a nice display.
But airplanes now, so men avow,
Scare all the birds away.

In oldtime spring birds used to sing;
But now we miss their tones.
No birds appear; we only hear
The neighbors' graphophones.

Horicultural item.
The date crop always seems to mature
on time.

For Posterity.
"Hear you laid the cornerstone for a
new depot at your town."
"Yes; and there were some novel fea-
tures. We put under it a railroad sand-
wich and a piece of pie."

A Slender Singer.
"How was the grand opera?"
"Most remarkable performance of grand
opera I ever saw."
"In what way?"
"The prima donna weighed less than 300
pounds."

An Intermersion.
"And their marriage was such a love
match. They even had moving pictures
made of their wedding."
"And now she has gone to Reno."
"Yes; six months' interval to change
the film."

When March Is Dry.
She had some neat hose put away
In keeping for a rainy day.
So said this belle.
But lately she was heard to say
That possibly a windy day
Would do as well.

A Stranger in Town.
"Can you tell me where I can find a po-
liceman?" inquired the lady.
"Want somebody arrested?" responded
the male officer addressed.
"No; I want to borrow a powder rag."

March 20 in History.
March 20, 1170—Richard the Lion-heart-
ed leads a desperate charge.
March 20, 1559—Henry VIII leads a co-
lillion.

Better Walk.
"Then you won't give me \$2 for taxicab
fare downtown?"
"Oh!" cried the incensed woman, "what
shall I do?"
"The current way of expressing dis-
approval," retorted the man, "is to
hike."

MOTOR CAR HAS AIR BRAKES.

**Latest Device Is on Machine Owned
by E. R. Abadie.**

One of the first automobiles equipped
with air brakes is now being driven
around the streets by E. R. Abadie, Jr.,
of California, sales manager for the
Hall Motor Air Brake Manufacturing
Company.

A feature of the apparatus Mr. Abadie
is introducing is that it not only stops
the car by means of compressed air but
makes the compression by which the
brakes are worked.

CLARK HONOR GUEST.

**Speaker Will Attend Banquet of
New York Missouri Society.**

The Missouri Society of the City of
New York will, on Saturday evening,
March 20, give a dinner to the Hon.
Champ Clark, at the Waldorf-Astoria.
It has been the custom of the Missouri
Society of the City of New York to give
a dinner every year during the past four-
teen to some prominent "favorite son."
Prominent men from all over the coun-
try have signified their intention of be-
ing present at the dinner, among them
Secretary of Agriculture Frank D.
Houston, a Missourian.

The Missouri Society of New York
was organized fourteen years ago and
incorporated in 1901. It is one of the
largest of State societies. William J.
Wollman is the president.

Wilson Refuses Invitation.
President Wilson has refused the in-
vitation to deliver a speech at the un-
veiling of the Maine memorial in New
York on Decoration Day. It was an-
nounced at the White House that the
President would observe strictly the dis-
tance he has set himself of accepting
no invitations away from Washington in
the first year of the administration.

Baby Whale Goes Ashore.
Atlantic City, March 19.—A thirty-five-
foot baby sperm whale is ashore today
on the shoals off Ocean City. He evi-
dently followed a shoal of fish into shallow
water, was trapped by live-savers, and
is floundered around, and then dragged
high onto the shoals, where a big crowd
viewed him during the day.

STATESMEN—REAL AND NEAR

By FRED C. KELLY.

Pierpont Morgan can cause more com-
motion about a hotel than even a Presi-
dent-elect. Woodrow Wilson's one-night
stay at a Washington hotel was marked
by much less fussing and kow-towing on
the part of the hotel folk than was ac-
corded Morgan when he came down here
several weeks ago to testify regarding
the Money Trust.

As soon as Morgan engaged his rooms
at the big hotel where he stayed when
here, the management equipped a whole
suite of bellboys with white kid gloves
to wear when handling the man's grips.
These boys did not take any other calls
during the time the Mazonia Chief was
in the hotel, but stayed on his floor all
colled and ready to spring at his slight-
est wish. Morgan occupied what is
known as the Presidential suite, and sev-
eral other rooms besides, taking up prac-
tically the entire second floor of the
building. One might have noticed a "no
running" sign on one of the elevators
while he was in town. That elevator
was being saved for his private use. All
other things were carefully jotted down,
white kid gloves and all—before his bill
was presented.

And here is the funny thing about Pierp-
ont Morgan. He carries almost no money
around with him. If one were to sneak
into his bedroom at night and go through
his trousers pockets, the chances are that
one would not find more than 25 or 30
cents there. The man has no need of
money. When he gets ready to leave a
hotel he doesn't bother about his bill—
doesn't even have his secretary see it.
He simply picks up his grip and goes on
his way, and the hotel bill is paid by check a
few weeks or months later. It is probable
that Morgan spent scarcely 15 cents in
actual cash while in Washington. He
didn't pick up a single cent of his travel
expenses. The tips are all taken care of
in the check that he has sent later on.
When the check is cashed, the amount
designated for tips is turned over to the
superintendent of service, who apportions
the money among the bellboys, waiters,
and others who waited on Morgan when
he was the hotel. By this system, Mor-
gan and his trustees are entirely relieved
of touching or handling or even seeing
the vulgar stuff that he controls.

Vice President Marshall qualifies read-
ily as an off-hand wit with a knack at
epigrammatic talk. And he has a habit
of kidding himself and his Democratic
associates about being "poor." For
instance: On the day he was inaugu-
rated, Indiana Democrats sent a wonderful
big bouquet of American Beauty roses
to the Vice President's room.
"It's beautiful, isn't it?" exclaimed a
newspaper man.

"Yes," agreed the Vice President, with
a funny little twinkle. "I can't figure
out where they ever got the money."

A few moments later an Indiana man,

who was introduced to Marshall, re-
marked:
"Do you know, Mr. Vice President,
you are getting younger all the time?"
"Well, I ought to be getting some-
thing," replied Marshall quickly. "The
Lord knows I haven't been getting much
money out of all this."

Marshall is going to occupy the rooms
reserved for the Vice President over in
the Senate Office Building, thereby
making an innovation, as those rooms
have not been used since the building
was erected. Vice President Sherman
did all his office work in the ornate room
set apart for the Vice President, across
the private lobby from the Senate
chamber. In the forenoon, before the
Senate convenes, when the Vice Presi-
dent is dictating letters and performing
his office chores, guides are permitted to
take visitors by this room, and people
from all parts of the country stand in
the doorway staring at the Vice Presi-
dent, as if he were a menagerie or a
moving picture.

Marshall can sit and he stared at and
try vainly to look unconcerned, like a
girl in her first hobble skirt, or he can
keep his door closed and be thought
"stuck-up." Rather than do either of
these, he will clean up his office work
from all parts of the country stand in
the doorway staring at the Vice Presi-
dent, as if he were a menagerie or a
moving picture.

Senator John Weeks of Massachusetts
declares that he never had an ambition
in his life. When he was a youngster
he had not the remotest idea what he
wanted to be when he grew up, and he
hasn't yet. When he was about through
prep school, Weeks took an examination
at Annapolis and put in his four years
at the Naval Academy. But he had no
particular desire to go there when he
went. He simply went because the
chance came along. It matters not to
him what he does. He would just as
soon be a doctor, lawyer, preacher, seed
merchant—any old thing, he says.

True, he made a fight for the Sena-
torship, because he wanted the job, but
that was not so much the job he wanted
as just to land the job. He insists that
he doesn't care a continental about any
one good job more than another. For
the purpose of the American Telephone and
Telegraph Company, made public here
today, or a daily average of \$2,100,000.
Members of the first class statisticians
will now be able to tell what part of the
population of the United States use the
telephones the most.

Conversation by the Mile.
New York, March 19.—The total num-
ber of separate telephone conversations
in the United States in the year 1913
was 4,722,000,000, according to the annual
report of the American Telephone and
Telegraph Company, made public here
today, or a daily average of \$2,100,000.
Members of the first class statisticians
will now be able to tell what part of the
population of the United States use the
telephones the most.

CAMDEN, N. J.

By GEORGE FITCH,

Author of "At Good Old, Sitnah."

After an American city has passed
the 100,000 mark it becomes automati-
cally prominent. It can no longer re-
main unknown. Statisticians include it
in all their investigations, the govern-
ment advances it to the senior class
in its census reports, and the encyclo-
pedias give it half a page with illus-
trations of its city hall. Passing the
100,000 mark is an important to a city
as passing the million mark is to a man.
Camden, N. J., has been approach-
ing this mark in an unostentatious and
almost furtive manner for about 250
years and is now within a few thousand
of it. In the last census, it had 94,000
people and unless these people dig a
tunnel under the Delaware River and
escape to Philadelphia before 1920, Cam-
den will take its place as a man.
Camden is a city of 94,000 people, and
unless these people dig a tunnel under
the Delaware River and escape to Phila-
delphia before 1920, Camden will take
its place as a man. Camden is a city of
94,000 people, and unless these people
dig a tunnel under the Delaware River
and escape to Philadelphia before 1920,
Camden will take its place as a man.

Camden is a collection of factories in
the bosom of a vast market garden.
Cabbage enough to feed an empire are
raised around Camden, and the cost of
living as a topic of conversation occupies
second place in the city to the need of
better ferry service to Philadelphia.
Camden contains only five square
miles, but it has managed to squeeze
all factories onto this ground and to
tuck its citizens in between them. It
manufactures ships, sewing needles and
other necessities and has no leisure class
to speak of. The fastest train in the
world runs out of Camden, but this
should not be taken as a reflection on
the town. The train runs to Atlantic
City, and comes back with almost equal
speed.

Camden has many quaint old dwellings

and has sloshed around in history to
some extent. It is regarded with scorn
by Philadelphians who refer to it as the
largest cemetery in the country. How-
ever, Camden entertains more famous
musicians and singers than Philadelphia,
or any other American city. This is
because it has the largest voice canny



"The cost of living as a topic of conversation oc-
cupies second place in the city to the need of
better ferry service to Philadelphia."

Camden has many quaint old dwellings

"SUNSHINE"

"Whatever the weather may be," says he,
"I'll be here to smile at the sun and the rain."
That's a man! The sunshine everywhere.
—James Whitcomb Riley.

Life Is Full of "Rainy Days"

But Libbey's Lumber Yard is always alive, bright, and sunny. Politeness, patience, and pains to please makes it a pleasure to buy lumber at Libbey's. We do business on up-to-date lines, but we still retain the old-fashioned hospitality of our forefathers, who started this business in 1829. Glad to see you whether you want to buy a paling or the lumber for the whole house. Cypress palings and pickets, dressed \$2.50 per 100.

The Frank Libbey
Lumber & Millwork Co.
Sixth Street and New York Avenue.

GEORGE WASHINGTON



The Tax on Distilled Spirits Provokes Insurrection and the Writs of the
Federal Courts Are Defied—Washington Summons an Army of Militia
and Goes in Person to Quell the Disturbance in Pennsylvania—The
Country Enraged Over the New Treaty with England.

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NO 64.

While the country waited upon the
negotiations, it witnessed a wholesome
object-lesson in the power of its new
government.

In March, 1793, Congress had passed an
act laying taxes on distilled spirits; it
was part of Hamilton's plan to show
that the Federal government could and
would use its great authority. Even Wash-
ington, for once, stood a little while
perplexed, not doubting his own purpose,
indeed, but very anxious what the out-
come would be.

The act bore nowhere so hard upon the
people as in the vast far counties of
Pennsylvania and Virginia, beyond the
mountains—and there the very
allegiance of the people had been but
the other day doubtful, as Washington
very well knew. How were they to get
their corn to market over the long
road if they were not to be permitted
to reduce its bulk and increase its value
by turning it into whiskey?

Refuse to Pay Tax.

The tax seemed to them intolerable
and the remedy plain. They would not
pay it.
They had not been punctilious to obey
the laws of the States; they would not
begin obedience now by submitting to
the worst laws of the United States.

At first they only assumed themselves
by tarring and feathering an excise-
man here and there; but resistance could
not stop with that in the face of a
government bent upon having its own
way. Opposition organized itself and
spread, till the writs of Federal courts
had been defied by violent mobs and
the western counties of Pennsylvania
were fairly quick with incipient insur-
rection.

For two years Washington watched the
slow gathering of the storm, warn-
ing those who related, keeping Con-
gress abreast of him in preparation for
action when the right time should
come, letting all the country know what
was afoot and prepare its mind for
what was to come.

Washington Summons Militia.

It must have won him to a stern
humor to learn that 7,000 armed men
had gathered in massed companies at
Bradock's field to defy him. At last he
summoned an army of militia out of the
States, sent it straight to the lawless
counties, going with it himself till he
learned there was no serious resis-
tance—and taught the country what
was back of Federal law.

Hamilton had had his war, the coun-
try its lesson.
The serene composure of Mr. Pitt
thought he must have his alarms, his
insurrections and plots against the Con-
stitution, sneered Jefferson. "It aroused
the favorite purpose of strengthening
government and increasing the public
debt; and therefore an insurrection was
announced and proclaimed and armed
against and marched against, but could
never be fought. And all this was re-
sistance—and taught the country what
was back of Federal law."

Oppose Jay's Treaty.

The next year the people knew what
Mr. Jay had done. He reached New
York May 2, 1795; and the treaty he
brought with him was laid before the
Senate on the 8th of June.

On the 16th of July the country knew
what he had agreed to and the Senate
had ratified.

There was an instant outbreak of
wrath. It swept from one end of the
country to the other.
The treaty yielded so much, gained so
little, that to accept it seemed a
veritable humiliation. The Northwest-
ern posts were, indeed, to be given up
at last; the boundaries between Eng-
lish and American territory were to be
determined by commissioners; unre-
stricted commerce with England her-
etofore and a free direct trade with her
East Indian possessions were conceded;
but not a word was said about the im-
pressionment of American seamen; Ameri-
can claims for damages for unjust
seizures in the West Indies were re-
ferred to a commission along with
American debts to Englandmen; the
coveted trade with the West Indian
Islands was secured only in exchange
of renouncing the right to export sugar,
molasses, coffee, cocoa, or cotton to
Europe.

Washington Favors Treaty.
Washington agreed with the Senate
that ratifications of the treaty ought
not to be exchanged without a modifi-
cation of the boundaries between Eng-
lish and American territory were to be
determined by commissioners; unre-
stricted commerce with England her-
etofore and a free direct trade with her
East Indian possessions were conceded;
but not a word was said about the im-
pressionment of American seamen; Ameri-
can claims for damages for unjust
seizures in the West Indies were re-
ferred to a commission along with
American debts to Englandmen; the
coveted trade with the West Indian
Islands was secured only in exchange
of renouncing the right to export sugar,
molasses, coffee, cocoa, or cotton to
Europe.

A Political Crisis.
It was hard to stand steady in the
storm.
The country took fire as it had done
at the passage of the Stamp act. Har-
dier things had never been said of

DEDICATION DAY SET.

**Ceremonies at St. Matthew's Will
Take Place April 1.**

Elaborate ceremonies, continuing all
day, will mark the consecration and
dedication, April 1, of St. Matthew's
Church, in Rhode Island Avenue, near
Connecticut Avenue. Cardinal Gibbons
and other noted prelates of the Catho-
lic Church will be present. Mr. Thom-
as Lee, pastor of the church, already
has received acceptances from many
prominent churchmen invited to be pres-
ent.

The church, which is regarded as one
of the most beautiful and complete in
the United States, takes the place of the
former St. Matthew's Church, which was
located on the site of the present South-
ern Building, at Fifteenth and H Streets
Northwest.

Cardinal Gibbons will bless the church
and consecrate the altar. The ceremonies
will begin at 9 o'clock in the morning.
There will be three separate services
during the day and evening, and all
will be attended by visiting prelates.

At 11 o'clock the apostolic delegate,
Right Rev. Mr. Bonzano, will sing the
pontifical mass, and Archbishop Keane,
of Dubuque, Iowa, will deliver the
sermon.

In the evening at 7:45 o'clock there
will be Vespers by Bishop O'Connell of
Richmond and Bishop Dougherty of
Baltimore.